I. NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Write in brief:

Q. 1. Explain:

(a) Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement?

Ans. It is so because people in these countries could only understand the importance of nationalistic feelings when imperial powers had turned them into colonies and started inflicting a number of atrocities upon them. Till then, they were snoring in their individual cocoons as insects do.

(b) How did the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India?

Ans. Increase in taxation, inflation, crop failure and spread of influenza epidemic jointly knocked the conscious of people inIndia to understand that they have enslaved by imperial powers and nobody would listen to them unless they restore their freedom.

(c) Why were Indians outraged by the Rowlatt Act?

Ans. Rowlatt Act (1919) had given the government enormous powers to repress political activities and detain political leaders without trial for two years.

(d) Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans. The sole objective of movement was to defy laws in a peaceful manner but Chauri-Chaura event had violated the same. It was therefore, withdrawn by Gandhiji.

Q. 2. What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha?

Ans. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the

oppressor because a rigid disobedience itself was more impressive than use of weapons.

Q. 3. Write the Newspaper Reports on:

(a) The JallianwalaBagh Massacre.

(b) The Simon Commission.

Axis. (a) The JallianwalaBagh Massacre:-Amritsar, 14 April, 1919

Yesterday, the innocent people of Punjab, who had gathered at JallianwallaBagh had to face the bullets of General Dyer. There were thousands of men, women and children. Most of the people were from outside Amritsar and had come on account of 'Baisakhi'. As it is stated, General Dyer had issued a declaration prohibiting public meetings and imposition of martial law. Dyer entered the area and blocked all the exit points and without warning the unarmed crowd, ordered his troops to open fire. The firing went on till the ammunition was exhausted. After the massacre, the wounded were left without medical help. The number of casualties is still not known but estimated to be in hundreds.

(b) The Simon Commission:-New Delhi, 15 January, 1928

The Tory Government in Britain has appointed a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon in response to the nationalist movement in India. The commission will look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. It is really strange that though object of the commission is to look into an Indian problem but no Indian has been appointed as its member. This is gross injustice and must be resisted by the Indians.

Q. 4. Compare the images of Bharat Mata in this chapter with the image of Germania in Chapter 1.

Ans. The image of Bharat Mata as painted by Abanindranath Tagore shows her as bestowing learning, food and clothing. She bears aesthetic quality as denoted by the *mala* held by her. This is similar to the image of Germania as painted by Philip Veit, where she holds a sword, but looks more feminine. The other painting of Bharat Mata is more manly in its representation. In it, she is shown as bearing power and authority as denoted by the lion and elephant beside her. The latter image is more akin to the image of Germania by Lorenz Clasen, where she wields a sword and shield, and looks ready to fight.

Discuss:

Q. 1. List all the different social groups which joined the Non-cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.

Ans, List of social groups:

(i) The workers and members of CongressParty.

(ii) The members of Khilafat Committee and supporters of Khilafat cause (or the Ottoman Turkey empire).

(iii) Middle class of the cities.

(iv) Students and teachers from schools and colleges.

(v) Merchants and traders.

(vi) The weavers.

(vii) The lawyers.

(viii) The peasants and the tribals.

(ix) Plantation workers.

Three social groups, their hopes and struggles:

(i) Middle Classes in the Cities: These mainly comprised students, teachers and lawyers. They responded enthusiastically to the call for non-cooperation and boycott. They saw the movement as a gateway to freedom from foreign domination.

However, the initial enthusiasm gradually sloweddown. This is because there were not many alternatives for them to fall backupon. For example, khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. Likewise, students and teachers had no but to go back to government schools.Likewise , lawyers had no choice but to go back to courts.

(ii) Peasants and Tribals: At many places, peasants joined the Non-cooperation Movement. The movement was primarily against talukdars and landlords. By swaraj they understood that they would not be required to pay any taxes and that landswould be redistributed.

The peasant movement often turned violent and the peasants had to face bullets and police brutality.

(iii) Plantation Workers: Plantation workers too joined the movement led by Gandhiji. They had their own understanding of the notion of swaraj. For them, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.

Q. 2. Discuss the Salt March to make why it was an effective symbol ofstance against colonialism.

Axis. Salt being a commodity of every individual's consumption, and further, being its undepleting stock in the seas and ocean; it was a

gross atrocity on part of the British Government to impose tax on it and take it under public sector. It was, therefore, a goodopportunity to disclose mala-fide intention of the foreign government before masses of India. We see that Mahatma Gandhi had launched that Dandi March on 13thMarch 1930 C.E. abiding by democratic means as under:-

(i) He had sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.

(ii) These demands were wide ranging some were general and some specific. These were concerning interests of all sections of Indian society.

(iii) Demand of removal of tax on salt was one among those demands.

(iv) It was specifically mentioned that in case, Government appears unwilling to negotiate on demands by 11 March, Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign.

On these counts, Dandi March was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism as it could gather nationwide support of Indian masses. It was an open challenge to the British laws.

Q. 3. Imagine you are a woman participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain what the experience meant to your life.

Ans. Following experience from participation in movement, I would have gained:-

(i) Women alike men can also raise their voice against the system disrupted either at individual or institutional level.

(ii) Experiment with truth and nonviolence is varied and veridical as per topics/ issues. Law and order is truly followed in this mode of action

(iii) Participation in likewise moves and movements inculcates a sense of tolerance, labour, patience, valour and dedication.

(iv) Alongwith picketing foreign clothes and liquor shops, I would have systematically remove the foreign or alien demands that dwell in my heart in the form of anger, jealousy, vanity, ostentation etc. in company of so great guide, i.e. Father of the Nation.

Q. 4. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?

Ans. Barring Mahatma Gandhi, almost all leaders were willing their separate electorates. It was mainly because they were giving priority to sectarian politics over national interests. It was the mentality that had divided India in more than 565 princely states besides British India (viz. regions of India under direct control of the British Government). An impact of submission and domination, egoism and ostentative temperament and shrewd characteristics bringing nothing good but self-destruction, was present even when all of them were equally treated by the British as Niggers orsalves. Sectarianism and partition prevailed throughout the course of freedom struggle. Pacts like Poona pact and Lucknow Pact including frequent split in Congress reveal that leader of each community was willing much for him and not in a wider interest of the nation. It was magic wand of Gandhiji's self-sacrifice that could do patchwork successfully till India anyhow, won freedom.

Multiple Choice Questions:

(i) JallianwalaBagh massacre took place on

(a) 13 April 1919 (c) 17 April 1919

(b) 19 April 1919 (d) 21 April 1919

(ii) Civil Disobedience Movement o f1930 is also known as:

(a) Salt Satyagraha (c) AsahyogAandolan
(b) Bharat ChhoroAandolan (d) BahishkarAandolan

(iii) How many Round Table Conferences were held?
(a) One (c) Three
(b) Two (d) Four
(iv) In which year was the Civil disobedience Movement finally withdrawn?
(a) 1931 (c) 1933
(b) 1932 (d) 1934
(v) Who were hanged as a result of Kakori Looting?

(a) Ram Prasad Bismin&BatukeshwarDutt
(b) Masan LalDhingra&Khudi Ram Bose
(c) AshfaqullahKahan& Ram Prasad Bismil
(d) Bhagat Singh &Chandrashkhar Azad

(vi) Who formed the Ghadar Party?
(a) SardarBhagat Singh (c) Madam BhikajiCama
(b) BatukeshwarDutt (d) LalaHardayal

(vii) Mahatma Gandhi's first experiment in Satyagraha was
(a) Kheda Satyagraha
(b) Champaran Satyagraha
(c) Non-cooperation Movement
(d) Dandi-March

Ans. (i) a; (ii) a; (iii) b; (iv) (d) (v) c; (vi) d; (vii) b.

Fill in the Blanks:

(1) The ChauriChaura incident took place in February ____________.
(2) Gandhiji started his famous Dandi March on _________ 1930.
(3) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is known as ______ and he formed a society known as ___________.
(4) Gandhiji participated in the __________ Round Table Conference.

Ans. (1) 1922; (2) 12^{th} March; (3) Frontier Gandhi, KhudaiKhidmatgars; (4) 2^{nd}